

up until the battle was done. Over 1,000 fans met the team when their bus got back to Corpus Christi. The crowd rushed to the field as the players placed their trophy on the pitcher's mound.

The Moody Magic is part inspiration, part hard work, and part spirituality that draws this team close. They pray together, win together and lose together; but they keep their faith.

Four years ago, they prayed even while their opponent was awarded gold medals for the championship; they prayed that the experience would make them better people. It did, and 2004 was their year to win the gold medals.

These young people have learned the very best lessons sports can teach. They learned that winning is great, but winners on the field are made from teamwork and faith; and winners in life are those who master the fundamentals, never lose their faith, and put their whole effort into all they do.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me today in commending this outstanding group of young champions from "Moody Magic" who have learned—and lived—the most important lessons of competition, faith and dignity. Mr. Speaker, these young people have inspired us and made us exceptionally proud.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 15, 2004

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 232–242, I was detained by a meeting with Secretary of Commerce Donald Evans and his newly appointed Manufacturers Advisory Council, at which I spoke. The delay was compounded by an airline delay which prevented me from voting on the last three rollcall votes, on all of which I would have voted "no."

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: rollcall No. 232, "yes"; rollcall No. 233, "yes"; rollcall No. 234, "yes"; rollcall No. 235, "yes"; rollcall No. 236, "yes"; rollcall No. 237, "yes"; rollcall No. 238, "yes"; rollcall No. 239, "yes"; rollcall No. 240, "no"; rollcall No. 241, "no"; and rollcall No. 242, "no";

MODIFYING CERTAIN DEADLINES FOR MACHINE-READABLE, TAMPER-RESISTANT ENTRY AND EXIT DOCUMENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. JEFF FLAKE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 2004

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, today the House approved by voice vote H.R. 4417, a bill to modify certain deadlines pertaining to machine-readable, tamper-resistant entry and exit documents. I applaud the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Congressman SENSENBRENNER, for advancing this important legislation, which is the first step in ensuring that the United States and Visa Waiver Program countries are able to honor the obligations that were put into law in the Enhanced

Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002.

I am concerned, however, that H.R. 4417 does not grant the Administration the full two-year period that will be necessary to achieve the issuance of biometric, machine-readable, tamper-resistant passports that meet international standards. The Secretaries of State and Homeland Security have stated that not even the United States will be ready to issue such passports by October 2005. The uncertainty and confusion created by a one-year extension for both potential travelers to the U.S., as well as the industries that serve them during their stays here, must be taken into account. The Senate is considering legislation that would grant the Administration the two-year period that they seek. I believe that this approach will facilitate an efficient completion of the passport development and issuance process, while also taking into account important national security concerns.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RAY CHARLES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 15, 2004

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special homage to a legendary entertainer and an American icon, Mr. Ray Charles, who passed away on June 10, 2004 at the age of 73.

Ray Charles Robinson (who later dropped his last name to prevent confusion with boxer "Sugar" Ray Robinson) was born September 23, 1930 in Albany, Georgia. Charles was born at the beginning of The Great Depression into a rural southern community, which denied opportunity and tried to kill the dreams of African Americans.

Ray Charles was blinded by glaucoma at age 7. After being sent to the St. Augustine school for the Deaf and Blind, he learned to read and write musical compositions in Braille, and mastered playing several instruments including the piano and the saxophone. By the age of 15, Charles was orphaned, and had begun to perform in Black nightclubs. Charles would later draw from the adversity of his early life a special soulfulness, which fueled new music that America had never known: the sultry combination of human problems and transgressions with the hope and inspiration of the spirit. He drew from diverse musical roots and made the music his own.

By 1959, Charles would have his first big hit, "What'd I Say". He would in an illustrious career win 12 Grammy Awards and a plethora of other musical achievements. Later, he would be called one of the forefathers of Rock n' Roll.

The music of Ray Charles was as diverse as his audience. He was able to cross musical genres including jazz, blues, gospel, soul, country, pop and rock and roll. Charles was a musical pioneer and throughout his career gained a large fan base in various racial and ethnic groups. He broke down the rigid walls between black and white music. Charles was an inspiration for the likes of Elvis Presley and The Beatles, who sought to incorporate his soulfulness in their music.

Charles would also use his cross-cultural ability to help achieve racial equality. Charles

was a friend of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and was active in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's, performing benefit concerts and giving up his personal resources. During the height of South African apartheid, Charles refused to play for segregated audiences in firm opposition to the legal segregation that was in place in that country.

Charles had a string of stirring hits including "Georgia on my Mind", "I Can't Stop Loving You", and "America the Beautiful", which he first performed in 1972 and then later at many occasions of national celebration including the inaugural ball for the late former president, Ronald Reagan in 1985. In 1986 he received Kennedy Center Honors for his amazing ability to break down social barriers through his music.

Music lovers worldwide will consequently suffer a great void that no other musician will ever be able to fill. Ray Charles was able to inspire millions through his music. Ray Charles has left us the enduring legacy of his genius, his music, and though gone from us physically the music of Ray Charles will live on forever.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 2004

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to commend my colleagues on the passage of H.R. 4278. This bill reauthorizes and makes permanent the Assistive Technology Act, which plays an instrumental role in promoting awareness of and access to services and devices that allow individuals with disabilities to lead independent lives, to work, to participate fully in community and school, and to make informed choices in all aspects of their lives.

This legislation, which passed unanimously under suspension yesterday, is a result of a bipartisan commitment to improving the lives of people with disabilities. Members of Congress from both parties recognized the valuable role that the Tech Act plays in providing support to programs in all 50 states and worked together to ensure the continuation and vitality of the state grant programs. Most importantly, this bill will get technology into the hands of people who need it.

My own background and experience gives me a unique perspective on the value of assistive technology. Indeed, access to technology has made it possible for me to serve as a Member of the United States Congress. Through my own experience and opportunities to interact with others in the disability community, I am keenly aware that access can make the difference between a life on public assistance and a productive, fulfilling career. With the unemployment rate within the disability community at a staggering 70 percent, we must support and promote the programs that are making a difference. State assistive technology programs have proven to be instrumental in getting people back into their communities.

When it was first enacted, in 1988, the Tech Act contained sunset provisions which would